

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DISTRICT COURT

COUNTY OF CARVER

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Travis Widner,

Court File No.:

Plaintiff,

**SUMMONS**

vs.

One Stop Station Two LLC,

Defendant.

THIS SUMMONS IS DIRECTED TO: One Stop Station Two LLC:

1. YOU ARE BEING SUED. The Plaintiffs have started a lawsuit against you. The Plaintiff's Complaint against you is attached to this Summons. Do not throw these papers away. They are official papers that affect your rights. You must respond to this lawsuit even though it may not yet be filed with the Court, and there may be no court file number on this Summons.

2. YOU MUST REPLY WITHIN 21 DAYS TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS. You must give or mail to the person who signed this summons a written response called an Answer within 21 days of the date on which you received this Summons. You must send a copy of your Answer to the person who signed this Summons located at:

Patrick W. Michenfelder, Esq.  
Chad A. Thronset, Esq.  
Jason D. Gustafson, Esq.  
Thronset Michenfelder Law Office, LLC  
One Central Avenue West, Suite 203  
St. Michael, MN 55376

3. YOU MUST RESPOND TO EACH CLAIM. The Answer is your written response to the Plaintiff's Complaint. In your Answer you must state whether you agree or disagree with each paragraph of the Complaint. If you believe the Plaintiff should not be given everything asked for in the Complaint, you must say so in your Answer.

**EXHIBIT**

**A**

4. YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CASE IF YOU DO NOT SEND A WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THE COMPLAINT TO THE PERSON WHO SIGNED THIS SUMMONS. If you do not Answer within 21 days, you will lose this case. You will not get to tell your side of the story, and the Court may decide against you and award the Plaintiff everything asked for in the Complaint. If you do not want to contest the claims stated in the Complaint, you do not need to respond. A default judgment can then be entered against you for the relief requested in the Complaint.

5. LEGAL ASSISTANCE. You may wish to get legal help from a lawyer. If you do not have a lawyer the Court Administrator may have information about places where you can get legal assistance. Even if you cannot get legal help, you must still provide a written Answer to protect your rights or you may lose the case.

6. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION. The parties may agree to or be ordered to participate in an alternative dispute resolution process under Rule 114 of the Minnesota General Rules of Practice. You must still send your written response to this Complaint even if you expect to use alternative means of resolving this dispute.

**THRONDSET MICHENFELDER, LLC**

Dated: April 13, 2023

By: 

Chad A. Thronset (#0261191)

Patrick W. Michenfelder (#024207X)

Jason D. Gustafson (#0403297)

Cornerstone Building

One Central Avenue W., Suite 101

St. Michael, MN 55376

Tel: (763) 515-6110

Fax: (763) 226-2515

Email: chad@thronsetlaw.com

Email: pat@thronsetlaw.com

Email: jason@thronsetlaw.com

*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

STATE OF MINNESOTA  
COUNTY OF CARVER

DISTRICT COURT  
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Travis Widner,

Court File No.:

Plaintiff,

**COMPLAINT**

vs.

One Stop Station Two I.L.C.

Defendant.

Plaintiff, by and through his undersigned counsel, brings this action against One Stop Station Two LLC, for violations of the Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.* (the "ADA") and its implementing regulations, and allege as follows:

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. This case concerns Defendant's federal statutory obligation to ensure its facility becomes, *and remains*, compliant with the ADA. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks: 1) remediation of the unlawful architectural barriers described below; and 2) modification of Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures, and practices in order to ensure that the facility remains ADA compliant. Plaintiff also seeks a nominal monetary award, his reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs, and such other relief as is deemed just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the ADA.

2. The ADA, enacted in 1990, is the central civil rights law protecting people with disabilities, a group of Americans who are too often overlooked and undervalued. The

ADA uses different means than other civil rights laws, but the purpose of the laws is the same: the eradication of discrimination. As one legal scholar explained: A single step in front of a store may not immediately call to mind images of Lester Maddox standing in the door of his restaurant to keep blacks out. But in a crucial respect they are the same, for a step can exclude a person who uses a wheelchair just as surely as a no-blacks-allowed rule can exclude a class of people. Samuel Bagenstos, *The Perversity of Limited Civil Rights Remedies: The Case of "Abusive" ADA Litigation*, 54 UCLA L. Rev. 1, 23 (2006).

3. Though disability rights laws are supposed to prevent the continued isolation and segregation of people with disabilities in the same tradition as other civil rights laws, some appear to regard disability rights requirements – particularly those involving physical access requirements, such as ramps and handrails – as different, and less important, than other civil rights. *The Case of "Abusive" ADA Litigation*, *supra*, at 24. Some also appear to assume that ADA cases are abusive or unnecessary drains on courts; but private enforcement is central to accomplishment of the ADA's rightful purposes and, as has been demonstrated repeatedly, compliance does not happen without the credible threat of private enforcement. *Id.* at 9.

4. Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination by places of "public accommodation," as that term is defined by 42 U.S.C. §12181(7). It requires places of public accommodation to be readily accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182.

5. Under 28 C.F.R. § 36.201(b) both the landlord who owns a building that houses a place of public accommodation and the tenant who owns or operates a place of public accommodation subject to the requirements of the ADA.

6. Violation of the ADA's standards of accessible design are actionable violations of the act. *See e.g., Oliver v. Ralphs Grocery Co.*, 654 F.3d 903, 905 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011).

7. Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 C.F.R. § 36.504(a) directing Defendant to make readily achievable alterations to its facility so as to remove architectural barriers to access and make its facility fully accessible to and independently usable by individuals with disabilities in accordance with the requirements of the ADA.

8. In addition to remediation of the architectural barriers above, injunctive relief as to Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures and practices is required to ensure Defendant's facility remains ADA compliant under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 C.F.R. §§ 36.211 and 36.501.

9. The violations in this case are clear and correcting them would involve only minimal expense – yet Defendant has failed to identify and correct the violations even though the ADA was enacted more than 30 years ago. This speaks clearly to the inadequacy of Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures and practices and underscores the importance of this portion of Plaintiff's claim.

10. Without adequate policies, practices and procedures in place, there is no assurance that the accessible features in the facility will remain operable and compliant, and no assurance that Defendant will stay abreast of its ADA related obligations under the law.

11. Plaintiff also seeks a nominal monetary award in accordance with authority including *Uzuegbunam v. Presczewski*, 141 S.Ct. 792 (2021), and his reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205, 28 C.F.R. § 36.505 and such other relief as is deemed just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the ADA.

12. Despite passage of the ADA more than 30 years ago, to this date, Defendant's property is not fully accessible to, and independently usable by, persons with disabilities. Defendant has failed to remove architectural barriers and take the actions clearly required of it by the ADA, even though such actions are readily achievable. Defendant's conduct constitutes an ongoing and continuous violation of the law.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13. Jurisdiction of this Court arises under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (the ADA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-12189, which provides for concurrent state and federal court jurisdiction.

14. Venue in this judicial district is proper because Defendant is located in and transacts business within this judicial district and has sufficient contacts to be subject to



personal jurisdiction in this judicial district, and because this is the judicial district in which the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred.

### PARTIES

15. Plaintiff Travis Widner is a below-the-knee amputee as a result of a severe automobile accident he was involved in 2017. He has a fused pelvis and partial paralysis in his remaining foot due to nerve damage from the accident. Because he has a skin graft at the site of his amputation, the use of his prosthesis can cause extreme irritation on his residual limb. Plaintiff is dependent upon, and alternates between, the use of a prosthesis, crutches, a walker, a knee scooter and a wheelchair depending on how he is feeling. Plaintiff suffers from, and all times relevant hereto has suffered from, a legal disability as defined by the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2). He is therefore a member of the protected class under the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 C.F.R. § 36.101, *et. seq.*

16. Plaintiff has an acute understanding of the discrimination people with disabilities regularly encounter when businesses ignore the ADA – and the humiliation, embarrassment, stigma, physical discomfort, stress, strain, fatigue and isolation from friends and family that results. Plaintiff is also well-aware of the benefits for the disabled when responsible business owners take the ADA's requirements seriously. Plaintiff is very much committed to doing all that he can to help himself, and other disabled people, by pursuing a cause – holding businesses accountable for ignoring the ADA – that others may turn away from.

17. Plaintiff resides in Minnesota. He regularly frequents businesses in the Twin Cities Metropolitan and surrounding area (Area) including restaurants, convenience stores, general stores, grocery stores and other businesses – and has done so for years and years. The ability to independently patronize businesses in the Area is important to Plaintiff and his quality of life: it enables him to obtain necessary goods and services and allows him to interact with the community, which is a critical social outlet for him.

18. Compliance with Title III is critical for the disabled community. If, for example, a toilet is not accessible with adequate maneuvering space, grab bars, etc., the disabled either cannot toilet, or cannot do so without assistance. Disabled individuals have been forced to urinate and defecate on themselves because a place of public accommodation did not have an accessible toilet. Similarly, without a properly striped parking lot including accessible parking and an accompanying access aisle, disabled individuals face the threat that another may park so close to the vehicle he or she is travelling in that he or she will be unable to access that vehicle until the car parked beside it is moved, or without excessive struggle and risk of injury. Improper slopes at parking spaces and access aisles can result in a wheelchair rolling away from a disabled individual while transitioning from their vehicle and cause risk of injury. Improper slopes along access routes and sidewalks can make access difficult, taxing, cause physical discomfort, and puts the disabled individual at risk for injury. And without an accessible entrance, disabled individuals are excluded from independent access to the premises entirely.



19. Defendant One Stop Station Two LLC owns and/or operates and owns and/or leases the real property upon which Burger King is located at 7765 Century Blvd., Chanhassen, MN. (the "Facility") a place of public accommodation within the meaning of the ADA.

### **ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS**

20. Within the applicable limitations period, Plaintiff visited the Facility, encountered and was subjected to discriminatory barriers which hindered and/or precluded his ability to patronize the business. The Facility is not accessible within the meaning of the ADA. Unlawful barriers at the business include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- a. a portion of the disabled accessible parking space(s) and/or access aisles(s) is steeper than 1:48 (2%) in violation of the 2010 ADA Standards 502.4;
- b. the running slope of the walking surface exceeds 5% in violation of 2010 ADA Standards 403.3;
- c. the running slope of the curb ramp is steeper than 1:12 (8.33%) in violation of the 2010 ADA Standards 406.1 and 405.2;
- d. an inadequately maintained parking lot with a broken, patched and deteriorated surface on the entrance route in violation of 28 CFR § 36.211 (Maintenance of Accessible Features) and the 2010 ADA Standards, 206.2.1, 302.1 and 303.2; and
- e. vertical threshold changes in level greater than ¼ inch on the walking surface, in violation of the 2010 ADA Standards 303.

**POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND PRACTICES**

21. In addition to remediation of the architectural barriers above, injunctive relief as to Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures and practices is required to ensure Defendant's facility remains ADA compliant under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 C.F.R. §§ 36.211 and 36.501.

22. Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures, and practices are inadequate.

23. The violations in this case are clear and correcting them would involve only minimal expense – yet Defendant has failed to identify and correct the violations even though the ADA was enacted more than 30 years ago. This speaks clearly to the inadequacy of Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures and practices and underscores the importance of this portion of Plaintiff's claim.

24. Without adequate policies, practices and procedures in place, there is no assurance that the accessible features in the facility will remain operable and compliant, and no assurance that Defendant will stay abreast of its ADA related obligations under the law.

25. The above listing is not to be considered all-inclusive of the barriers and violations of the ADA which exist at the facility. In order to fully identify all of the discriminatory conditions at the facility, Plaintiff requires an inspection which will be sought in the discovery phase of this litigation.

26. Compliance with the ADA is required by 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) because remedying the barriers identified is readily achievable due to the lack of difficulty

and low cost of remedying the barriers. Some of the above-listed violations can be remedied through the same measures prescribed by federal regulation as examples of modifications that are "readily achievable." 28 C.F.R. § 36.304(b).

27. Compliance is also readily achievable due to the significant assistance available to businesses. Section 44 of the IRS Code allows a Disabled Access tax credit for small businesses with 30 or fewer full-time employees or with total revenues of \$1 million or less, which is intended to offset the cost of undertaking barrier removal and alterations to improve accessibility. Section 190 of the IRS Code provides a tax deduction for businesses of all sizes for costs incurred in removing architectural barriers, up to \$15,000. See ADA Update: A Primer for Small Business, <http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/smallbusiness/smallbusprimer2010.htm#tax> (Mar. 16, 2011).

28. As a person with a disability, Plaintiff has a personal interest in having full and equal access to places of public accommodation and to the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or other things offered therein.

29. Plaintiff is not able to access the facility independently on a full and equal basis and is excluded from full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, privileges, advantages, and/or accommodations offered therein because of his disabilities and due to the barriers to access and violations of the ADA that exist at Defendant's facility.

30. Plaintiff lives near the Facility. Plaintiff intends to patronize the facility in the future, although the unlawful barriers described herein prevent him from being able to

do so independently and deter him from doing so. Plaintiff's condition varies and, depending on the status of his condition on a given day, he is sometimes dependent upon having someone take him to or accompany him when he visits places. This limits his ability to make definitive plans to return to a place on a specific date. But he regularly patronizes businesses in the vicinity of the Facility and would return to patronize the Facility in the imminent future but for the barriers described herein.

31. The violations discussed above presently deter and discourage Plaintiff from returning to the Facility for reasons including, but not necessarily limited to, the following: the above-referenced violations make it difficult or impossible for him to patronize the Facility unless he obtains help from others or puts himself at risk of injury. All of these things negatively affect Plaintiff's sense of independence and can lead to humiliating accidents, derisive comments, embarrassment, a loss of dignity, and feelings of being stigmatized as different or inferior.

32. Plaintiff will return and patronize the Facility without hesitation when the barriers identified herein have been removed or cured; and he will return within the next year in any event, albeit not independently, because it is located in an area he regularly socializes in and because he is interested in checking on the Defendant's ADA compliance and that of other similar businesses in hopes to thereby increase accessibility for the disabled.

33. Defendant has intentionally maintained the Facility in a condition that violates the ADA for reasons including, but not limited to, the following: the ADA was

passed in 1990 and has been well publicized; the above-described barriers are intuitive and obvious; ADA Title III compliance information and assistance is readily available, at no cost (*see e.g.*, [ada.gov](http://ada.gov)); Defendant exercised control over the conditions at the Facility; and Defendant has and continues to maintain the Facility in a condition that does not comply with the easily understandable accessibility design standards that apply here and which can be achieved at modest expense.

34. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law, has suffered and is suffering irreparable harm, and reasonably anticipates that he will continue to suffer irreparable harm upon his planned return visit to the facility unless and until Defendant is required to remove the architectural barriers to equal and independent access and ADA violations that exist at Defendants place of public accommodation, including those set forth specifically herein.

35. Absent injunctive relief, Defendant's unlawful conduct herein described will continue to cause injury to Plaintiff and other disabled individuals, who will continue to be unable to independently access the facility and/or to enjoy the goods, services, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein on a full and equal basis, in violation of the rights ensured to the disabled by the ADA.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE AMERICAN'S WITH  
DISABILITIES ACT, 42 U.S.C. § 12101**

36. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges the paragraphs above.

**Denial of Full and Equal Enjoyment and Use**

37. Section 302(a) of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, provides that “No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.”

38. A public accommodation under the ADA includes, *inter alia*, “sales establishments” and other “service establishments”, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(A-L).

39. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff and others by its failure to make its place of public accommodation fully accessible to persons with disabilities on a full, equal, and independent basis in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a) and the regulations promulgated thereunder as described above.

40. Plaintiff has been denied full and equal access to the Facility and has been denied the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations on a full and equal basis.

**Failure to Remove Architectural Barriers in an Existing Facility**

41. The ADA specifically prohibits the failure to remove architectural barriers in existing facilities where such removal is readily achievable under 42 U.S.C. § 12182 (b)(2)(A)(iv) and 28 C.F.R. § 36.104.

42. Even when an entity can demonstrate that removal of a barrier is not readily achievable, it must nevertheless provide for the full and equal enjoyment of the goods,



services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations goods available through alternative means if alternative means are readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(v).

43. Plaintiff alleges that removal of the barriers at the facility is readily achievable.

44. In the alternative, to the extent the removal of any or all of the barriers at issue is not determined to be readily achievable, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated the ADA by failing to make the required goods, services, etc., equally available to the disabled through alternative means.

45. To the extent that the facility was designed and constructed for first occupancy after January 26, 1993, Plaintiff alleges that removal of the barriers at the facility is not structurally impracticable under 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(v).

46. To the extent that the facility was altered after January 26, 1992 (including, but not limited to, any remodeling, renovation, reconstruction, historic restoration, changes or rearrangement in structural parts or elements, and changes or rearrangements in the configuration of walls and full-height partitions) Plaintiff alleges that that the facility is not accessible to the disabled to the maximum extent feasible under 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

#### **Inadequate Policies, Procedures, and Practices**

47. ADA Title III entities have an ongoing duty to review their places of public accommodation for compliance and to remediate non-compliance as required.

48. Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures, and practices are inadequate.

49. Defendant's policies, procedures, and practices (including, but not limited to, those ensuring the identification and remediation of prohibited barriers, maintenance of accessible features, training, and future compliance) are inadequate to ensure ongoing compliance with the ADA and therefore must be modified accordingly.

50. The violations in this case are clear and correcting them would involve only minimal expense – yet Defendant has failed to identify and correct the violations even though the ADA was enacted more than 30 years ago. This speaks clearly to the inadequacy of Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures and practices and underscores the importance of this portion of Plaintiff's claim.

51. Without adequate policies, practices and procedures in place, there is no assurance that the accessible features at the Facility will remain operable and compliant, and no assurance that Defendant will stay abreast of its ADA related obligations under the law.

52. Defendant has and continues to discriminate against Plaintiff and others by its failure to adopt and implement adequate ADA related policies, procedures and practices.

53. Injunctive relief as to Defendant's ADA related policies, procedures and practices is required to ensure Defendant's facility remains ADA compliant under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and such other applicable legal authority.

**Nominal Monetary Award**

54. Plaintiff alleges a right to a nominal monetary award as equitable injunctive relief in accordance with authority including *Uzuegbunam v. Preschewski*, 141 S.Ct. 792 (2021), and such other authority as may be applicable.

**Attorneys' Fees and Costs**

55. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action, and are entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and costs from Defendant, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12205, 12117 and 28 C.F.R. § 36.505, in connection with the prosecution of this matter.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**

56. Plaintiff incorporates and re-alleges the paragraphs above.

57. This cause of action is brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and Fed R. Civ. P. 57 and/or Minn. Stat. § 555.01 *et. seq.*, and Minn. R. Civ. Pro. 57.

58. Plaintiff seeks and is entitled to a judgment declaring that the Facility, as of the date this matter was commenced, was being operated unlawfully and in violation of the ADA and its implementing regulations for reasons including, but not necessarily limited to the unlawful denial of full and equal enjoyment of use, unlawful violations of the ADA accessible design standards, unlawful failure to remove architectural barriers, and unlawful policies, practices and/or procedures identified above.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff respectfully requests:

a. That the Court issue a Declaratory Judgment determining that Defendant's Facility, at the commencement of this instant suit, was being operated in violation of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*, and the relevant implementing regulations.

b. That the Court issue a permanent injunction, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2), 28 C.F.R. § 36.504(a) enjoining Defendant from continuing its discriminatory practices; including an order directing Defendant to make readily achievable alterations to its Facility so as to remove architectural barriers to access and make its Facility fully accessible to and independently usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and enjoining operation of the Facility until such time as the alterations are completed:

c. That the Court issue a permanent injunction, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2), 28 C.F.R. § 36.504(a) enjoining Defendant to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices and/or procedures necessary to ensure current and ongoing compliance with the ADA and enjoining operation of the Facility until such time as the modifications are made and implemented:

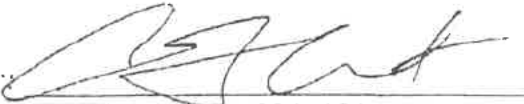
d. That the Court award Plaintiff a nominal monetary sum:

e. That the Court award Plaintiff his reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205, 28 C.F.R. § 36.505, or as otherwise provided by law; and

f. That the Court issue such other relief as it deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the ADA.

Dated: April 13, 2023

THRONDSET MICHENFELDER, LLC

By: 

Chad A. Thronset (#0261191)

Jason D. Gustafson (#0403297)

Patrick W. Michenfelder (#024207X)

Cornerstone Building

One Central Avenue West, Suite 101

St. Michael, MN 55376

Tel: (763) 515-6110

Fax: (763) 226-2515

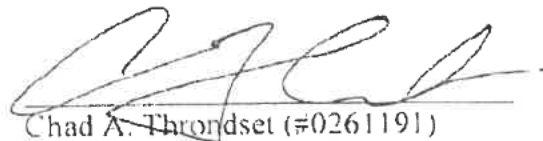
Email: pat@thronsetlaw.com

Email: chad@thronsetlaw.com

Email: jason@thronsetlaw.com

*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that costs, disbursement, and reasonable attorney fees may be awarded to the opposing party or parties pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 549.221.

  
Chad A. Thronset (#0261191)